

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1864

What is the Object?

While the result of the Cleveland Convention (if anything so wanting in all the elements of authority ought to be dignified with such a name) takes no one by surprise—it having long been a foregone conclusion in the minds of the class of men whose names figure in its proceedings, that President Lincoln must be defeated at any rate and by what means soever; still it is painful to see that incorruptible honesty, unswerving patriotism and (we will venture to add) a degree of success, under most discouraging circumstances, which but few men in his position could have compassed, should all be so powerless to weaken the hostility and malignant hatred of a certain class of hot-headed fanatics in our midst.

Now every member of that convention knows full well now, and knew then, that their candidate announced can never be elected; the signs of the will of the people are too clear to be for one instant mistaken, and if anything were wanting to manifest what the result of an election must be, it would be found in the almost unanimous action (lately published in our telegraphic columns) of nearly all the Legislatures of the various States, by which President Lincoln was proclaimed the first choice of the people for the Presidency. Even the cumbersome and anti-republican method of electing by an electoral vote, and not by direct voice of the people, will not suffice to put any other candidate than Lincoln into the Presidential Chair; while to talk of the possibility of electing Fremont, well known and fully fathomed as he is by a vast majority of the people, is most unmitigated trash, and every sensible man knows it to be so. But it may be said shrewd men were in attendance at that Convention, and they would not have lent their aid to anything that did not offer a prospect of success. True, we grant to a certain extent, but what is the kind of success they aim at? What is the object in view, and what good result do these men individually expect to reap from the issue?

We answer, that a large number of the same men who have from the very beginning been the firebrands of the Senate, the House of Representatives, the forum and the political meeting—finding it impossible to indoctrinate the President with their wild theorizing in politics, and that he has more regard for his oath of office than for their peculiar phase of monomania, (whatever that may be) are determined to leave no stone unturned to oust him, while to these there are added as allies, all those of doubtful patriotism, shaky loyalty, and unstable political faith, who, by their previous manifestations of just these qualities are quite convinced that while Lincoln remains at the head of affairs, there is no show for them in the scramble for office, and that in his distribution of the loaves and fishes, no crumbs will remain for them. The first class wish a man imbued with their theoretic delusions in politics—the second, any change whatsoever, since change must give them a show for office, which at present, they cannot have, and the two classes have united upon Fremont in this Convention, not with any definite idea of carrying his election, but with the certainty that they are likely to divide the strength of the Union men, and that then, among hands, something favorable to themselves may turn up, which something in this case means anything that might defeat President Lincoln.

This is their object, and it is fit that the people should mark the movement, knowing full well that no such blow could possibly befall us in our present conflict with rebellion, as would be the loss of prestige to the Union cause inflicted by an election which should carry, even by implication, to the minds of the rebels of the Confederacy, any idea of a wavering in the support accorded by the loyal masses to the previous and present policy of this Administration, and while we have no fears of the result, we warn the people fully and fairly of the nature of the evil work in which these men openly, and their supporters secretly, have been and are now engaged.

TIMES AT THE FORT.—The soldiers just paid off at Fort Churchill are having a jolly time. If all accounts be true, while the outsiders and hangers-on are reaping a harvest of greenbacks. Gambling and drunkenness are the order of the day, and we were informed last night that upwards of forty men had found their way into the guard house already.—*Virginia (Nevada) Union*, May 29.

We have seen paragraphs similar to the above in quite a number of our Nevada exchanges, and while we cannot but regret that the facts should be such among the soldiers now at Fort Churchill as to give rise to such reports—we must highly felicitate ourselves and the command here, on the different state of affairs presented by a pay day at Camp Douglas. Our soldiers here did let themselves foolishly loose on one (the first) pay day after our arrival here, but since, with rare exceptions, they seem to have come to the conclusion that this thing of having "a high old time" about pay day, was discreditable in the first place, and did not pay in the second.

It would probably be difficult to find in any other equally large command of soldiers, so many men who are temperate on principle as are to be found in the command in this district;—and while this is in great measure owing to the respect entertained by the soldiers for their relatives at home, their commanding officers and themselves—the agency of the Order of Good Templars, long since established in the 3d regiment, and branch Lodges of which are found at all the Posts in this district, is not to be ignored as having greatly contributed thereto. Intemperance here is at any time the exception, not the rule, and habits of intemperance in this command involve loss of caste among the enlisted men. Those Nevada volunteers will probably give a better account of themselves, when brought in contact with this command, and under the immediate and latent influences of Garrison Lodge, No. 65, I. O. G. T. We hope and trust such may be the case!

THAT DOG.—That famous canine has been found—the genuine article and no mistake this time! We shall not deprive the absent editor of a splendid opening for a leader by narrating particulars. Suffice it to say that there is joy in the domicile of the Captain, and that the mansion whence the animal was taken mourns in sack cloth and ashes!!

NEW PAPER.—We have received two copies of the *Daily Messenger*, a new morning paper lately established at Gold Hill, Nevada Territory. It is well gotten up and we heartily wish it the success which, to judge by its advertising columns, it is in the fair way to attain.

BANNACK EXPRESS CO.—This energetic Company having quite a number of passengers engaged in advance, started out an extra for East Bannack on Thursday morning, making the second extra started out by them during the past week for East Bannack and the intervening country.

A Move in the Right Direction.

The following Circular, published under date of May 22d, '64, by Geo. S. Evans, Adj't-Gen. of the State of California (late Col. 2nd Cav., C. V.) comes in the nick of time and is important to the soldiers of this command, as well as to the other soldiers of California-Brokers and shavers have too long had this matter in their hands, and the soldiers heretofore discharged having no definite knowledge of the method of going to work to procure their dues from the State, have in frequent instances been victims of these swindlers. All this (or at least most of it) has arisen from the want of just such definite and practical information as is herein presented, and we are authorized to thank the Adj't-Gen., in the name of the soldiers here, for his zeal in behalf of their interests, thus so signally manifested:

WHEREAS, it is a fact patent that all, or nearly all, of the claims of California Volunteers for their additional pay of \$5 per month, due from the State of California, when the soldier is honorably discharged, under the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of the enlisted men of the California Volunteers in the service of the United States," approved April 27, 1863, are sent to the office by brokers and speculators, and knowing that the soldier, in the end, receives but a pittance of the amount that he is entitled to, and that, therefore, the good intent of the law, to-wit: "For

the relief of the enlisted men," is almost entirely frustrated, and the soldier defrauded of a portion of his just and hard earned dues; therefore, I issue this circular to all to whom it may concern, notifying them that there is no cumbersome machinery to be worked, nor circumlocution office to be gone through in order for the discharged soldier to obtain his pay from the State; but, on the contrary, the law is plain and simple in its workings.

Each soldier, when he is honorably discharged upon a certificate of disability or for any other cause before the expiration of his term of service, should receive from his commanding officer one additional certificate or final statement (such as the General Government pays him upon), indorsed "copy for Adjutant General of California." File that in this office and all is done. The Adjutant General will then make his certificate on the back thereof of the amount due, and file it with the Board of Examiners, who, after passing upon it, will file the same with the State Controller, who will issue his warrant on the State treasury for the amount so certified to. The soldier can then go to the Controller's office in person and draw his warrant, or he can send a power of attorney to a friend here to draw it for him.

And here let me say to you, soldiers, that there is no cost attending this course, and that your claim, as soon as certified to by the Adjutant General, is worth at least ninety cents on the dollar. Any respectable banking house will give you that amount for it.

GEO. S. EVANS, Adj't Gen'l of Cal.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

SANDY Hook, June 1st.

The Australasian from Liverpool, 21st, Queenstown 13th: Great anxiety is felt to learn the result of the battles in Virginia. The Confederate loan declined three per cent.; at last quotations, 63@4. The continental news is unimportant. A report that Grant had defeated Lee was the only topic of conversation and caused an unsettled feeling in commercial circles.

NEW YORK, May 31st.

An Atlanta dispatch to the *Richmond Enquirer*, dated the 26th, says: The people of Northern Georgia, are crowding into Atlanta, awaiting the impending struggle. The Relief Committee is doing all it possibly can, and appeals to the people of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, to aid them. Immediate help is needed for the destitute women and children.

ST. LOUIS, June 1st.

A Rolla telegram to head-quarters dated 30th, states that a train of Union refugees from Jacksonport, Arkansas, under escort of a detachment of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, was attacked at Salem, Ark., by 300 guerrillas. The entire train was burned; eighty men and some women killed. On Friday last, ten men of the same regiment being separated from the main body were surrounded by guerrillas; five were killed, the others escaped. The bodies of those killed were subsequently found stripped and with their throats cut.

An arrival from Little Rock represents all quiet in that vicinity.

Joe Shelby left Brownsville two weeks ago with a force estimated at 1,600 or 2,000. General West with several companies of cavalry has been sent against him. Shelby is represented as well mounted.

At a fancy dress ball in Paris, France, recently, a lady was seen in a very low-necked-dress, wide, floating and waving an abundance of green gauze. She was politely asked by a gentleman what she personated. "The sea, Monsieur." "At low tide, then, Madam." The lady blushed and the gentleman smiled.

GOLD OVERLAND.—The *Overland* independent thinks a great saving would be experienced by shipping gold overland instead of by steamer. It says: "If we estimate the gold product of the next year at \$88,000,000, and the silver product at \$12,000,000, we shall have an aggregate weight of 2,400 pounds per day; and supposing the above proportions to be preserved, a load of 2,400 pounds would be worth about \$140,000. It is said the present rates of freight and insurance amount to near five per cent., which would amount to \$1,000 on a load of 2,400 pounds. Everybody knows that less than one-half of the above amount would pay freight and insurance overland. Again, if we take the gold product alone, leaving out the silver, we shall have \$600,000 in a load of 2,400 pounds. This, at two per cent for freight and insurance, would give the overland carrier some \$12,000 instead of some \$30,000 as now paid. It is believed that all the treasure now shipped from the Western coast can be transmitted overland for about one dollar per pound. At this rate, 75 tons of gold would cost \$150,000, and if we paid the insurance at one per cent, on \$28,000,000, we shall have \$380,000 more, making an aggregate of \$530,000 as the whole cost, whereas the present rates by steamer, amount to \$1,900,000. The Overland Mail Company is now receiving \$1,000,000 per annum for carrying the mail. It is estimated that their mail freight will average about 1,000 pounds per day for the whole distance, each way, or equal to one ton, counting one way. If this be so, it is clear that they could afford to carry seventy-five tons more for about \$330,000, which is less than one per cent."

A FEMALE SOLDIER BOY.—Mary Ellen Wise, the bold soldier boy that turned out to be a woman, will leave this city to-day for her home in Huntington county, Indiana. She has been in the army nearly two years, has been in six battles and many skirmishes, has carried her musket and punished hard tack like a veteran. She gave us a little outline of her history, saying she would be eighteen next February. She enlisted in April, 1861, in consequence of a home made unpleasant by a step-mother, and joined Company I, in the Thirty-fourth Indiana, in which company she had a brother. With the regiment she went to Pittsburg Landing, took part in the battle of Shiloh, was on Corinth's bloody field, but escaped unhurt there, to be severely wounded at Stone River by a musket ball in the side. From there by hospital boat to Louisville, where she went into a hospital, and had her sex discovered the first time the wound was dressed. After weary months of pain she was once more well, and was sent home; but she, feeling it was no home, staid only a week in the neighborhood, and went to Indianapolis, where she re-enlisted in Company A of the Sixty-fifth Wisconsin. On her way here with the regiment she was recognized by one of the train guards, who saw her in the hospital at Louisville, and she was arrested by the military conductor and sent to Col. Horner, Provost Marshal. She says she likes to be a soldier first-rate, and went in because she loved the Union and was anxious to fight for it. This girl, erratic as her course may have been, has patriotism enough to put to shame the deeds of some of our so-called Union men. Browned with sun and wind, with short hair worn boy's fashion, and in uniform, there is nothing to betray her sex except the head.

—*Nashville Press.*

It seems to us that the expression "officers and men," is far from being complimentary to officers.

The Plain Sensible Man Grant.

A Chicago cotemporary furnishes us with some happy reflections on the plain sensible man GRANT, in whose hands the national armies are placed with great hope, and who is working for the nation's glory with no parade but that of rough, incessant, determined and irresistible pressure against the pertinacious and yet confident enemy:

Gen. Grant with his rusty shoulder straps, old felt hat and blouse, cigar in mouth, and mounted on his favorite pony, plodding through the rain and horrible Virginia mud on his way to the front, met a dashing equipage drawn by four spirited steeds, with colored driver, bearing one of his subordinates—Gen. Ingalls—and the telegraph tells us there was mutual surprise. We should judge there would be. The spruce young clerk on six hundred a year is apt to be surprised, when driving his two-horse up Michigan avenue, he meets old Croesus, the millionaire and his employer, trudging his way home on foot. Gen. Grant in his plain, earnest, homely style of life was undoubtedly surprised to find a Brigadier in a four-horse carriage, riding in state and style, and undoubtedly thought for the moment that he was not up to the spring fashions of the Army of the Potomac. During his experience with the army of the West he had never seen four-horse carriages, corps balls, potted shrimps, Cliquot, fiddles, or patent leathers. And as he returned the military salute and plodded slowly on in the rain, we can imagine the old veteran trying to discover by what strategy or system of tactics, these gewgaws tended to put down the rebellion.

And undoubtedly General Ingalls was surprised also, and got as far back on the back seat as possible, and wished his four-horse team could by some magic be transmuted into the sorriest Rosinante that ever staggered, and himself into as woful a plight as ever the good knight of La Mancha was in. And as the four horses pranced along we can imagine that the General's remarks to the darkey driver savored more of emphasis than elegance.

Grant evidently believes that the only kind of carriage good for anything in the service is a gun carriage. While the fact that it pleases General Ingalls to ride in a four-horse carriage may not at all reflect upon his skill or his bravery, still it is patent to every one that the army will fight better with bare hands than in kid gloves, and that the little requirements of fashion might as well be dropped on the battle-field. Gen. Grant has gone to Virginia with a western fashion which he will introduce, and which can be adopted without balls, fetes or four-horse carriages—that of meeting, fighting and whipping the enemy by sword, ball and bayonet. The only dance in Virginia will be the dance of death, and the only balls will be those of cold lead and plenty of them.

A fire eating Irishman, covered with wounds received in duels, challenged a barrister, who gratified him by accepting. The duellist, unable to stand without support, requested that he might have a prop. "Suppose," said he, "I lean against this millstone?" "With pleasure," replied the lawyer, "on condition that I may lean against the next!" The challenger burst into a fit of laughter at the joke, and swore he would not fight so good humored a gentleman.

One of the laziest men in this country resides in Iowa. As a sample of his inertia, we would mention that the only reason he don't get married is because he is too lazy to "stand up."

"Pray, my lord," said a gentleman to a rather whimsical judge, "what is the distinction between law and equity courts?"

"Very little in the end," replied his lordship, "they only differ so far as time is concerned. At common law, you are done for at once; in equity, you are not so easily disposed of. The one is prussic acid, the other laudanum."

Lady Mary Montague, the famous wit and beauty, made the most sarcastic observation that was ever published about her own sex. "It goes far," said my lady, "to reconcile me to being a woman, when I reflect that I am thus in no danger of marrying one."

FOR THE KOOTENAY MINES.

The Bannack City Express Line, is now extended from Great Salt Lake City, U. T., to the Kootenay Mines, British Possessions, via:

Bannack City, Nevada City, Virginia City, Frenchtown, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek, Hell Gate, Pendergast Mission, Half-Breed Settlement and Fort Kootenay to the Kootenay Mines, British Possessions. Passengers and Express matter conveyed. May 27th, '64-lyl A. J. OLIVER & CO.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the miners of the West Mountain Mining District, Utah Territory, will be held at the Government Reserve, Rush Valley, on Saturday, June 11th, 1864, for the purpose of dividing the District. By request of a majority of the miners. JAMES S. WARREN, Deputy Recorder. my25-td

W. I. APPLEBY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court for Utah. DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Depositions, Acknowledgements etc., taken according to Law for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice, and on liberal terms. OFFICE at my residence on Market Street, one and a half blocks west of the market house, Great Salt Lake City. my23-td

W. C. GOODRICH. BRO. TROWBRIDGE. GOODRICH HOUSE, Bannack City Idaho Territory.

This House is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public and the tables will always be furnished with the best the market affords. Good Curial and Stable near the premises. Patronage Solicited. my16p1m W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

JOHN AVONDET, Near Public Square, 8th Ward, Salt Lake City. Coats, Pantaloons, Vests and all manner of articles for ladies, such as Dresses, Neckchiefs, Ribbons, Gloves, etc., cleaned and renovated on the shortest notice and in the most approved style. my10-1m

GEO. HIGGINS, AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT Virginia City, Idaho Territory. Consignments Solicited Terms, moderate. REFERENCES: Clark & Co., Bankers, and Bodenbush & Kahn, Salt Lake City; W. Husey & Co., Denver City, Colorado Territory, and Roe & Co., Virginia City, Idaho Territory. my9p1m

VIRGINIA HOTEL, VIRGINIA CITY, I. T. The proprietor is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and assures them they will find at his Hotel every comfort in the way of Lodgings—while the Tables will be furnished with the best the market affords. Fine Corral Accommodations On the premises; also, an Insurance Ranch where all kinds of stock may be turned out with perfect security. ap28p6w M. W. BROWN

JAMES LINFORTH, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 205 BATTERY STREET, San Francisco, Cal. Slight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. " " Austin, Nevada Territory. Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap24f

Notice. Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store. Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

Co-Partnership Notice. WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Guss, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ranshoff & Co., instead of Ranshoff Bros., as heretofore. RANSHOFF BROS. S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. my6tf

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the Best and Safest Ferry on Snake River and is running at Lower Rates than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise, Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the Best and Nearest road to any of the above places. MEERS & GIBSON, Proprietors Lower Ferry. ap28p8m

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE EAST BANNACK CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning) at 8 o'clock; a m. in splendid four-horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley, settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—3 days and 8 hours. Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains. Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Sirrine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle. E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent. apr27-td L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND. ROBERT HEREFORD. CLEVELAND & HEREFORD, Auction and Commission Merchants, Capacious Storage, etc., etc. Nevada City, Idaho Territory. ap29-td

BEN. HOLLADAY, } W. L. HALSEY, } New York, } G. S. L. City. HOLLADAY & HALSEY, BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for GOLD DUST AND COIN. Dust bought for Coin or Currency. Cash paid for Government Vouchers. Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on 30 days' time. New York, San Francisco, Cal., Virginia City, Idaho, Denver City, Colorado, Atchinson, Kansas, Portland, Oregon and Victoria, British Columbia. Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale. my24f

Clark & Co., BANKERS, Great Salt Lake City, DEALERS IN COIN, GOLD DUST and EXCHANGE. MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT. Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver. Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Buxtel & Co., Philadelphia. ap14f

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, The highest price paid for COIN AND GOLD DUST. Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap14m

ASSAY OFFICE. H. W. KEARSING, formerly of New York City, ASSAYER AND REFINER. Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction. Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas. ap14p2m

PAXTON & THORNBURG, Virginia, } E. WHEATON, } Austin, } N. T. PAXTON, THORNBURG & CO., BANKERS, Draw on Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and San Francisco. Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities. Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Coinage at the Mint. Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a general Banking business. feb24-td

H. W. THEALL, } PAXTON, THORNBURG & CO., } Virginia, } Austin, } THEALL & CO., ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD AND SILVER Bullion and Ores of every description. Melted and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Coin. We guarantee the correctness of our Assays. All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and accurately attended to. feb24-td

Redington & Co.'s

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs. As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind. It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period. It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by sitting in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other cause. It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable. Redington & Co., Proprietors, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

Stop that Coughing! Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merits, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP. Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP. And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP. Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances. Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP. Redington & Co., Agents, San Francisco. And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S INDIAN VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE. Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute. Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all sores of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS! Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases. Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously? Sold by all the principal druggists, and by Redington & Co., 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco. Sole Agents.

Dr. Mett's VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS WILL CURE Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases. These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others. For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines. A. L. Sweeney & Co., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale everywhere. Try them! Try them! REDINGTON & CO., 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco, ap28 3m Sole Agents.

SWINDLING OPERATION.—We were told yesterday of a new kind of swindle, says the Virginia Union of the 26th, which was practiced upon an unsuspecting gentleman in this city with complete success. An individual, with whom he was slightly acquainted, came to him with a fine gold watch, worth two hundred dollars, and wanted to pawn it for a few days for seventy-five dollars. As the security was ample the money was advanced, and the gentleman took possession of the watch. In a short time the other man came back, said that he thought he could raise one hundred dollars upon it, and borrowed it for an hour, promising to return within that time and pay back the money lent him, if successful, or, if unsuccessful, to give back the watch. The allotted time expired, hour after hour passed by, the gentleman became uneasy and at last placed the affair in the hands of the police, but it is doubtful whether the swindler will be found, or even if so, whether he can be made to disgorge the property.

During the battle of Shiloh an officer hurriedly rode up to an Aid, and inquired for Grant. "That's him with the field-glass," said the Aid. Wheeling his horse about, the officer furiously rode up to the General, and, touching his cap, thus addressed him: "Sheneral, I wants to make one report: Schwartz's Battery is took." "Ha!" says the General, "how was that?" "Well, you see, Sheneral, the d—t Shesheshionists come up in de front of us, and de d—t Shesheshionists come up in de rear of us, Schwartz's Battery was took." "Well, sir," said the General, "you of course spiked the guns." "Vat!" exclaimed the Dutchman in astonishment, "schpikie dem guns—schpikie dem new guns! No, it would spoil dem!" "Well," said the General, sharply, "what did you do?" "Do! Vy, we took dem back again, by G—d!"

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A very amusing case of highway robbery occurred on Monday last, on the Red Dog road, near Gregory's saw mill. A Digger Indian was out hunting in that vicinity for game, and seeing a solitary Chinaman going in the direction of Red Dog, he ordered him to stop, and judging from the movements, also told him to throw up his hands, which he did—the Digger having drawn his rifle on him, John of course consented to obey. The Digger then went up to the Chinaman and "went through him" and succeeded in getting one dollar. The above was seen by a lady living in that vicinity, so we are informed by Mr. Gregory.—*Nevada Transcript.*

In the Arctic regions, where the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse at more than a mile distant. Dr. Jamieson asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles.

The only way for a man to escape being found out is to pass for what he is. The only way to maintain a good character is to deserve it. It is easier to correct our faults than to conceal them.

Two men fired at an eagle at the same time and killed him. An Irishman observed, "They might have saved their powder and shot, for the fall would have killed him."

A question by a lawyer to a "rough," in court—"Did you strike the officer in his official capacity?" Rough—Not much! I slogged him in the jaw!

"Are you the mate?" said a man to the Irish cook of a vessel lying in port. "No," said he, "but I'm the man that cooks the mate."

By-Laws of the Meadow Valley Mining District.

At a meeting of the miners of the Meadow Valley Mining District—held at the Warm Spring—at the head of the aforesaid valley, Utah Territory, on the 18th day of March, A. D., 1864, Wm. Hamblin was called to the Chair, and Stephen Sherwood appointed Secretary. The Chairman announced the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of organizing a mining district. J. N. Vandermark moved to adopt the following Laws to govern and control the mining operations of the district, which were passed:

ARTICLE 1ST. This district shall include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah, as follows: Commencing at the Warm Spring at the head of Meadow Valley, Washington county, U. T., and running due south thirty miles; thence due north thirty miles; thence due east thirty miles; thence due west thirty miles from the aforesaid Warm Spring.

ARTICLE 2D. The extent of a claim on any quartz lode or mineral vein, shall be two hundred feet to the claim along the lode, with a width of five hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, angles, spurs, depth, width, offshoots, out-crops, variations and the minerals and other valuables therein contained. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim extra, for discovery.

ARTICLE 3D. No person will be permitted to hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase, any number of claims can be held.

ARTICLE 4TH. All claims shall be measured on a horizontal line, and numbered, 1, 2 and 3, if from the discovery claim either way.

ARTICLE 5TH. Each Company must do one faithful days work on their claim in each month after the same shall have been located one year; on a failure to do so, the claim or claims, will be subject to re-location by any other person; provided, however, that if the Company are prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, a failure to do so, will not forfeit their claims.

ARTICLE 6TH. All examinations of records must be made in the presence of the Recorder or his Deputy.

ARTICLE 7TH. Work done in any tunnel, cut, shaft, drift, water ditch or water privilege, in good faith, shall be considered as being done on the claim owned by such person or persons, or company.

ARTICLE 8TH. Every claim, whether by an individual or company, located, shall be recorded within ten days after date of location.

ARTICLE 9TH. All claims for gold surface diggings in this district, shall be two hundred feet in length, and two hundred feet in width.

ARTICLE 10TH. Locators on veins of coal or iron, shall be entitled to five hundred feet for each location, and five hundred feet additional for the discoverer; and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

ARTICLE 11TH. All locations made on water for mining, ditch, mill privileges, or for irrigation purposes, shall be respected, and the same be recorded in the book or books of the District Recorder, and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

ARTICLE 12TH. Whenever three hundred dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this district, the ground so claimed by said company, shall be deemed as belonging in fee, to the locators or company thereof and their assigns; and the same shall not be subject to location or relocation by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment by the company, of the ground, which shall be constructed to mean an entire abandonment after lying idle for one year, except in cases where claims are in litigation.

ARTICLE 13TH. No person shall be permitted to vote in this district—under these laws—unless he is a claim holder (pertaining to mining) and a resident of the district ten days previous to the election.

ARTICLE 14TH. An special election can only be called by written notice, posted up in at least three public places in the district, and signed by at least one half of the voters of the district; said notices shall be posted up by the Recorder twenty days prior to the election.

ARTICLE 15TH. It shall be the duty of the Recorder (if required by the locator) to give a certificate of the metes and bounds of each claim or number, recorded, and receive a compensation of fifty cents each.

ARTICLE 16TH. There shall be a District Recorder elected from among the miners of the district, whose duty it shall be to record all numbers of claims presented for the purpose, giving the name of each number and owner, and receive a sum not exceeding one dollar from each number or owner; provided, however, that it shall not be lawful for the Recorder to record any claim that conflicts with a prior location. The Recorder shall hold his office for one year, or until his successor is chosen, which successor can only be elected by a majority of the miners present of the district.

ARTICLE 17TH. On motion of Thomas Box, Stephen Sherwood was elected Recorder for one year from this date, March 18th, A. D., 1864. On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of
COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,
CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS
and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS,
SOAP, etc., etc., etc.,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY,
etc., etc., etc.,

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

A. GILBERT

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., etc., etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

may 8-11

WE are now prepared to supply Mining Tools to parties desiring them. Having secured a good supply of paper, we can fill any order with what we may be required, for all the necessary blanks or forms required by mining companies or others.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.
\$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.

C. OLIVE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St., opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms.

FOR SALE.
Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, Salt Lake City.

ARMY PROPOSALS.
Commissary Department, U. S. A.
PROPOSALS FOR
SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City until the 15th day of June 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Stores—
1st, FRESH BEEF.

The advertisement for Fresh Beef is withdrawn, and no bids will be received therefor.

2nd, FLOUR.
Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds, more or less, of A No. 1 Flour, in good substantial sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.
Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months, from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd, POTATOES.
Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 30th day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th, SALT.
Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A No. 1 fine boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.
Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.
Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.
Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provided such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, two hundred and fifty (250) bushels Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 12 M., on Friday, the 10th day of June, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office or other wise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed Proposals for "Beef," "Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah

Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.,
March 24, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post-Office) until 12 M., the 15th day of June, 1864, for furnishing the following supplies of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required; provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June 30th, 1865.

Wood—Four Thousand (4,000) Cords.
Hay—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons.
Oats—One Hundred Thousand (100,000) Bushels.

All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will so specify in their bids; also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required in one bid. And bids also will be received for not less than 10,000 bushels of Oats, or 300 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in any one bid.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may furnish.
Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.
Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of proposals, at my office, at 12 M., the 10th day of June, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through the Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. D. B. Stover Asst. Quartermaster, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed, Proposals for "Wood," "Hay" or "Oats," as the case may be.

D. B. STOVER,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, District of Utah.